

TRA

6. Old story; silly tale. I never may believe
These antick fables, nor these fairy toys. *Shakespeare.*
7. Frolick; humour; odd fancy.
Shall that which hath always received this construction, be
now disguised with a toy of novelty. *Hosker, b. v.*
The very place puts toys of desperation,
Without more motive, into every brain,
That looks no more than many fathoms to the sea,
And hears it roar beneath. *Shakespeare. Hamlet.*
- To TOY. v. n. [from the noun.] To trifle; to dally amou-
rously; to play.
To YISH. adj. [from toy.] Trifling; wanton.
To YISHINESS. n. f. [from toyish.] Nugacity; wantonness.
Your society will discredit that toyishness of woman fancy,
that plays tricks with words, and frolics with the capricious
of frothy imagination. *Glavinell's Scops.*
- To YISHOP. n. f. [Toy and Shop.] A shop where playthings and
little nice manufactures are sold.
Fans, silks, ribbands, laces, and gewgaws, lay so thick
together, that the heart was nothing else but a toyshop. *Addi-
son.*
With varying vanities from every part,
They shift the moving toyshop of their heart. *Pope.*
- To TOZE. v. a. [See TOWSE and TEASE.] To pull by violence
or impetuosity.
Think'st thou, for that I insinuate, or toze from thee thy
buffinets, I am therefore no courtier. *Shakespeare.*
- TRACE. n. f. [Trace, Fr. *traccia*, Italian.]
1. Mark left by any thing passing; footstep.
These as a line their long dimension drew,
Streaking the ground with sinuous trace. *Milton.*
2. Remain; appearance of what has been.
The people of these countries are reported to have lived
like the beasts among them, without any traces of orders,
laws, or religion. *Temple.*
There are not the least traces of it to be met, the greatest
part of the ornaments being taken from Trajan's arch, and
set up to the conqueror. *Addison on Italy.*
The shady empire shall retain no trace
Of war, or blood, but in the Sylvan chase. *Pope.*
3. [From *traifler*, French; *traiffes*, traces.] Harness for beasts
of draught.
Her waggon spokes made of long spinner's legs;
The cover, of the wings of grasshoppers;
The traces, of the smallest spider's web. *Shakespeare.*
The labour'd ox
In his loose traces from the furrow came. *Milton.*
While lab'ring oxen, spent with toil and heat,
In their loose traces from the field retreat. *Pope.*
Twelve young mules,
New to the plough, unpractis'd in the trace. *Pope's Ody.*
- To TRACE. v. a. [Trace, Fr. *traciere*, Italian.]
1. To follow by the footsteps, or remaining marks.
I feel thy power to trace the ways
Of highest agents. *Milton.*
You may trace the deluge quite round the globe in profane
history; and every one of these people have a tale to tell
concerning the reftauration. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*
They do but trace over the paths beaten by the ancients,
or comment, critique, or flourish upon them. *Temple.*
To this haste of the mind a not due tracing of the argu-
ments to their true foundation is owing. *Locke.*
2. To follow with exactness.
That fervile path thou nobly dost decline,
Of tracing word by word, and line by line. *Denham.*
3. To mark out.
He allows the soul power to trace images on the brain, and
perceive them. *Locke.*
His pen can trace out a true quotation. *Swift.*
4. To walk over.
Men as they trace,
Both feet and face one way are wout to lead. *Fa. Qu.*
We do trace this alley up and down. *Shakespeare.*
- TRACER. n. f. [from trace.] One that traces.
Ambigladiors should not be held the tracers of a plot of
such malice. *Hewel.*
- TRACE. n. f. [Trace, old French; *traccia*, Italian.]
1. Mark left upon the way by the foot or otherwise.
Following the track of Satan. *Milton.*
Hung by the neck and hair, and dragg'd around,
The hostile spear yert sticking in his wound,
With tracks of blood infect'd the dusty ground. *Dryden.*
Consider the exterior frame of the globe, if we may find
any tracks or footsteps of wisdom in its constitution. *Bentley.*
2. A road; a beaten path.
With track oblique sidelong he works his way. *Milton.*
Behold Torquatus the same track perforce,
And next, the two devoted Decii view. *Dryden's Æn.*
- To TRACE. v. a. [from the noun.] To follow by the foot-
steps or marks left in the way.
As shepherd's cur that in dark evening's shade
Hath scar'd forth some savage beast's track. *Fa. Queens.*

TRA

- He was not only a professed imitator of Horace, but a learned plagiarist in all the others; you *track* him everywhere in their flow. *Drayton.*
- TRACTLESS. *adj.* [from *track*.] Untrodden; marked with no footprints.
- Loft in *trackless* fields of shining day,
Unable to discern the way,
Which Naffau's virtue only cou'd explore. *Prior.*
- TRACT. *n. f.* *tractus*, Lat.]
1. Any kind of extended substance.
2. A region; a quantity of land.
- Only there are fone *tracts* which, by high mountains, are barred from air and fresh wind. *Raitigh.*
- Heav'n hides nothing from thy view,
Nor the deep *tract* of hell. *Milton.*
- Monte Circeo, by Homer called *insula Æca*, is a very high mountain joined to the main land by a narrow *tract* of earth. *Adelphi.*
3. Continuity; any thing protracted, or drawn out to length.
- The myrtle flourish'd still; and wonderful it is that for so long a *tract* of time she should still continue fresh. *Hemel.*
- Your bodies may at last turn all to spirit,
Improv'd by *tract* of time, and wing'd ascend
Ethereal as we. *Milton.*
- As in *tract* of speech a dubious word is easily known by the coherence with the rest, and a dubious letter by the whole word; so may a deaf person, having competent knowledge of language, by an acute faculty by sonic more evident word discerned by his eye, know the sense. *Hilder.*
4. Course; manner of process; unless it means, in this place, rather, discourse; explanation.
- The *tract* of every thing
Would, by a good discourses, lose some life
Which action's self was tongue to. *Shakspeare, Henry VIII.*
5. It seems to be used by *Shakspeare* for *track*.
- The weary fun hath made a golden fret,
And, by the bright *tract* of his fiery car,
Gives signal of a goodly day to-morrow. *Shakspeare.*
6. [*Tractatus*, Lat.] A treatise; a small book.
- The church clergy at that time writ the best collection of *tracts* against popery that ever appeared. *Swift.*
- TRACTABLE. *adj.* [*tractabilis*, Lat. *tractable*, Fr.]
1. Manageable; docile; compliant; obsequious; practicable; governable.
- For moderation of those affections growing from the very natural bitterness and gall of adversity, the scripture makes alledge contrary fruit, which affliction likewise hath, whensoever it falleth on them that are *tractable*, the grace of God's holy spirit concurring therewith. *Hazek. b. v.*
- Noble Ajax, you are as strong, as valiant, as wise, no less noble, much more gentle, and altogether more *tractable*. *Shakspeare, Troilus and Cressida.*
- Tractable* obedience is a slave
To each incensed will. *Shakspeare, Henry VII.*
- If thou dost find him *tractable* to us,
Encourage him, and tell him all our reasons;
If he be leaden, icy, cold, unwilling,
Be thou so too. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*
- As those who are bent to do wickedly will never want tempters to urge them on in an evil course; so those who yield themselves *tractable* to good motions, will find the spirit of God more ready to encourage them. *Tilletson's Sermon.*
- If a strict hand be kept over children from the beginning, they will in that age be *tractable*, and quietly submit to it. *Locke on Education.*
2. Palpable; such as may be handled.
- The other measures are of continued quantity visible, and for the most part *tractable*; whereas time is always transient, neither to be seen nor felt. *Hobbes on Time.*
- TRACTABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *tractable*.] The state of being *tractable*; compliance; obsequiousness.
- It will be objected, that whatsoever I fancy of childrens *tractableness*, yet many will never apply. *Locke.*
- TRACTATE. *n. f.* [*tractatus*, Latin.] A treatise; a tract; a small book.
- Though philosophical *tractates* make enumeration of authors, yet are their reasons usually introduced. *Brown.*
- We need no other evidence than Glanville's *tractate*. *Halt.*
- TRACTION. *n. f.* [from *tractus*, Lat.] The act of drawing; the state of being drawn.
- The malleus being fixed to an extensible membrane, follows the *traction* of the muscle, and is drawn inwards to bring the terms of that line nearer in proportion as it is curved, and so gives a tension to the tympanum. *Hobbes.*
- TRACTILE. *n. f.* [*tractilis*, Lat.] Capable to be drawn out or extended in length; ductile.
- The consistencies of bodies are very divers; fragile, tough; flexible, inflexible; *tractile*, or to be drawn forth in length, intractile. *Bacon's Nat. Hist. N.º 839.*
- TRACTILITY. *adj.* [from *tractile*.] The quality of being *tractile*.
- Slender

TRA

- Silver, whose ductility and *tractility* are much inferior to those of gold, was drawn out to so slender a wire, that a single grain amounted to twenty-seven feet. *Derham.*
- TRADE. *n. f.* [*trattata*, Italian.]
1. Traffic; commerce; exchange of goods for other goods; or for money.
- Whoever commands the sea, commands the *trade*; whoever commands the *trade* of the world, commands the riches of the world, and consequently the world itself. *Rail.*
- Trade* increases in one place and decays in another. *Temple.*
2. Occupation; particular employment whether manual or mercantile, distinguished from the liberal arts or learned professions.
- Appoint to every one that is not able to live of his freehold a certain *trade* of life; the which *trade* he shall be bound to follow. *Spenser on Ireland.*
- How dizzy! half way down
Hangs one that gathers lamphire, dreadful *trade*. *Shakef.*
I'll mountebank their loves, and come home belov'd
Of all the *trades* in Rome. *Shakef. Coriolanus.*
- Fear and piety,
Instruction, manners, mysteries, and *trades*,
Decline to your confounding contraries. *Shakef.peare.*
- The rude Equicolaie
Hunting their sport, and plundring was their *trade*. *Dryd.*
Fight under him; there's plunder to be had;
A captain is a very *gaufail* *trade*. *Dryden's Juv.*
- The whole division that to Mars pertains,
All *trades* of death, that deal in steel for gains. *Dryden.*
- The emperor Pertinax applied himself in his youth to a *gaufail* *trade*; his father, judging him fit for a better employment, had a mind to turn him his education another way; the son was obdurate in pursuing for profitable a *trade*, a sort of merchandise of wood. *Arbutnot on Coins.*
3. Instruments of any occupation.
- The shepherd bears
His house and household gods, his *trade* of war,
His bow and quiver, and his trusty cur. *Dryden's Virgil.*
4. Any employment not manual; habitual exercise.
- Call some of young years to train them up in that *trade*; and so fit them for weighty affairs. *Bacon.*
- TO TRADE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To traffic; to deal; to hold commerce.
- He commanded these servants to be called, to know how much every man had gained by *trading*. *Luke xii. 15.*
- Delos, a sacred place, grew a free port, where nations warring with one another reformed with their goods, and *traded*. *Arbutnot on Coins.*
- Maximinius traded with the Goths in the product of his estate in Thracia. *Arbutnot.*
2. To act merely for money.
- Saucy and overbold! how did you dare
To *trade* and traffick with Macbeth,
In riddles and affairs of death? *Shakef. Macbeth.*
3. Having a trading wind.
- They on the *trading* flood ply tow'rd the pole. *Milton.*
- TO TRADE. *v. a.* To sell or exchange in commerce.
- They were the merchants: they *traded* the persons of men and vessels of brass in his market. *Ezek. xxvii. 13.*
- TRADE-WIND. *n. f.* [*trade* and *wind*.] The monsoon; the periodical wind blowing from the tropicks.
- Thus to the eastern wealth through storms we go,
But now, the Cape once doubled, fear no more;
A constant *trade-wind* will securely blow,
And gently lay us on the *peacey* shore. *Dryden.*
- His were the projects of perpetuum mobiles, and of increasing the *trade-wind* by vast plantations of reeds. *Arbut.*
- Comfortable is the *trade-wind* to the equatorial parts, without which life would be both short and grievous. *Cheyne.*
- TRA'D'D, *adv.* [from *trade*.] Verbed; practised.
- Trust not those cunning waters of his eyes;
For villain is not without such a rheim;
And he long *traded* in it makes it seem
Like rivers of remorse and innocence. *Shakef.peare.*
- Eyes and cars,
Two *traded* pilots 'twixt the dangerous shores
Of will and judgment. *Shakef. Troilus and Cressida.*
- TRA'DER. *n. f.* [from *trade*.]
1. One engaged in merchandise or commerce.
- Pilgrims are going to Canterbury with rich offerings, and *traders* riding to London with fat purses. *Shakef. Henry IV.*
- Now the victory's won,
We return to our *laffes* like fortunate *traders*,
Triumphant with spoils. *Dryden.*
- Many *traders* will necessitate merchants to trade for less profit, and consequently be more fugal. *Child on Trade.*
- That day *traders* turn up the accounts of the week. *Swift.*
2. One long used in the methods of money getting; a practitioner.
- TRA'DESFOLK. *n. f.* [*trade* and *folk*.] People employed in trades.
- By his advice viduallers and *tradesfolk* would soon get all the money of the kingdom into their hands. *Swift.*

T R A

- TRADESMAN. *n. f.* [*trade and man.*] A shopkeeper. A shop-
chant is called a *trader*, but not a tradesman; and it seems
distinguished in *Shakespeare* from a man that labours with his
hands.
I live by the awl, I meddle with no tradesmen's matters.
Shakespeare.
- They rather had beheld
Discontented numbers peffring streets; & than see
Our *tradesmen* flogging in their shops, and going
About their functions.
Shakespeare. Coriolanus.
- Order a trade thither and thence so as some few merchants
and *tradesmen*, under colour of furnishing the colony with ne-
cessaries, may not grind them.
Bacon.
- Tradesmen* might conjecture what doings they were like to
have in their respective dealings.
Grant.
- M. Jordain would not be thought a *tradesman*, but ordered
foule folk to be measured out to his partner's friends: not
I give up my shop.
Prior.
- From a plain *tradesman* with a shop, he is now grown a
very rich country gentleman.
Arbuth. Hist. of J. Bull.
- Domesticks in a gentleman's family have more opportunities
of improving their minds, than the ordinary *tradesmen*. *Swift.*
- Boastful and rough, your first son is aquire;
The next a *tradesman*, meek and much a liar.
Pope's Ep.
- TRADEFUL. *adj.* [*trade and full.*] Commercial; busy in traf-
fic.
Ye *tradeful* merchants that with weary toil
Do seek most precious things to make your gain,
And both the Indies of their treasure spoil,
What needeth you to seek so far in vain.
Spenser.
- TRADITION. *n. f.* [*tradition, fr. traditio, Lat.*]
1. The act or practice of delivering accounts from mouth to
mouth without written memorials; communication from age
to age.
To learn it we have *tradition*; namely, that so we be-
lieve, because both we from our predecessors, and they from
theirs, have received.
Hecker, b. iii.
2. Any thing delivered orally from age to age.
I lye the truth
With superstitions and *traditions* taint,
Left only in those written records pure.
Milton.
- Our old solemnities
From no blind zeal, or fond tradition rise;
But faw'd from death, our Argives yearly pay
These grateful honours to the God of day.
Pope's Statius.
- TRADITIONAL. *adj.* [*from tradition.*]
1. Delivered by tradition; descending by oral communication,
transmitted by the foregoing to the following.
Whence may we have the infallible *traditional* sense of
scripture, if not from the heads of their church? *Tillotson.*
- If there be any difference in natural parts, it should seem
the advantage lies on the side of children born from wealthy
parents, the fame *traditional* sloth and luxury which render
their body weak, perhaps refining their spirits.
Swift.
2. Observant of traditions, or idle rites. Not used, nor proper.
God forbid
We should infringe the holy privilege
Of sanctuary!
—You are too senseless obstinate, my lord;
Too ceremonious and *traditional*.
Shakefp. Rich. II.
- TRADITIONALLY. *adv.* [*from traditional.*]
1. By transmission from age to age.
There is another channel wherein this doctrine is *tradition-
ally* derived from Saint John, namely, from the clergy of
Asia.
Burnet's Theory of the Earth.
2. From tradition without evidence of written memorials.
It crosteth the proverb, and Rome might well be built in
a day, if that were true which is *traditionally* related by
Strabo, that the great cities Anchiale and Tarsus were built
by Sardanapalus both in one day.
Brewer's Vulgar Err.
- TRADITIONARY. *adj.* [*from tradition.*] Delivered by tra-
dition.
Suppose the same *traditionary* strain
Of rigid manners in the house remain,
Inverterate truth, an old plain Sabine's heart.
Dryden.
- Oral tradition is more uncertain, especially if we may take
that to be the *traditionary* sense of texts of scripture. *Tillotson.*
- The fame of our Saviour, which in so few years had gone
through the whole earth, was confirmed and perpetuated by
such records as would preserve the *traditionary* account of him
to after-ages.
Addison on the Christian Religion.
- TRADITIVE. *adj.* [*traditive, fr. from trade, Latin.*] Trans-
mitted or transmissible from age to age.
Suppose we on things *traditive* divide,
And both appeal to scripture to decide.
Dryd. H. and Paut.
- To TRADUCE. *v. a.* [*traduce, Lat. traduire, Fr.*]
1. To confute; to condemn; to represent as blameable; to
calumniate; to decry.
The best stratagem that Satan hath, who knoweth his
kingdom to be no one way more shaken than by the publick
devout prayers of God's church, is by *traducing* the form and
manner of them, to bring them into contempt, and so slack
the force of all mens devotion towards them.
Hooker, b. v.
- 26 S The